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SHORT OF SUPPLIES

Wantless Could Not Go to Sea Because She Was Not Equipped.

ORDERS WERE CONFUSED

Key West, Fla., August 31.—(Special).—Orders were confused in the case of the schooner "Havana," which was to have sailed for Key West yesterday.

It was learned that the schooner "Havana," which was to have sailed for Key West yesterday, was not equipped for the voyage.

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MANY CATTLE DYING

Anthrax Has Infected the Cattle of North Carolina.

MAY SPREAD TO GEORGIA

Precautions Which Are Necessary To Prevent the Disease—Communicated Through Meat.

The dread disease anthrax has made its appearance among the cattle of Charlotte, N. C., and the farmers and others owning stock in that state are very much excited over the matter.

The disease is extremely fatal, destroying cows, sheep, horses and hogs like so many flies when it once makes its appearance.

Dr. Carnes & Carnes, veterinary surgeon of this city, are in communication with Governor Carr, of North Carolina, in regard to the best method of destroying the disease. It is probable that they will be called to the Old North State to make an investigation.

Governor Carr has also consulted with other well known veterinarians regarding the matter, and the bureau of animal industry at Washington has been called on for aid. They have sent the official surgeon of the bureau, Dr. Paville, to Charlotte to make an investigation.

Dr. Henry Carr was seen last night in regard to the disease and asked of the probability of its spreading to the cattle of this state. He said that the disease was contagious, but could be prevented from spreading if proper precautions were taken. Speaking about the disease, Dr. Carr said:

"Anthrax is a highly contagious disease, known principally in the foreign countries, France especially, where thousands of human lives have been destroyed by contracting this malarial fever from infected meat through eating the meat."

The outbreak generally occurs in low-land districts during the hot summer months, where stagnant pools are prevalent. This disease is due to an organism known as the "bacillus anthracis," affecting horses, cattle and smaller animals. The blood is infected by these germs, quickly absorbed by the system, and the animal succumbs to the disease.

"The pulse becomes almost imperceptible, breathing labored, causing pain and exhaustion. Soon death relieves the suffering."

"The peculiarity of this disease is that an animal may be perfectly healthy at night and die the next morning. It runs its course quickly and is very fatal, especially among cattle."

"It would be advisable not to purchase any cattle from North or South Carolina until an investigation is made, for if anthrax is introduced into this state, it will probably be enormous."

The following telegram was received by the Constitution last night:

Richmond, Va., August 31.—(Special).—Governor Carr today received a letter from Dr. Henry Carr, of North Carolina, stating that anthrax had been found in that state.

Dr. Carr had been sent to Charlotte to make an investigation.

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TWO CENTS A MILE

The Seaboard Will Sell 2,000 Mile Books for \$40.

PASSENGER FARES TO BE CUT

There Is a Prospect of Getting Very Low Rates to the North in a Few Weeks.

The Seaboard Air-Line announces that it will sell 2,000 mile books for \$40 on and after Friday, September 4th.

The Seaboard is the first to reduce the books to 2 cents a mile. This action was decided on some time ago, and it was arranged to place the books on sale early in the fall. While Judge Simonton's injunction was on, the reduced rate could not be announced; but as soon as the injunction was dissolved, General Passenger Agent T. J. Anderson sent out word along the line that the books would go on sale September 4th. This was to allow three days' notice for the filling of the rate with the interstate commerce commission at Washington.

It was also intimated yesterday that the rate of \$9 from Atlanta to Norfolk would be reduced by the Seaboard to \$8. A telegram from Portsmouth stated that the Seaboard would cut rates \$1.

In regard to the Seaboard's resolution to demoralize passenger fares first, this was the policy pursued before the injunction was granted. First the passenger rates and then the freight rates. But nothing was stated in regard to the latter. It was suggested in a semi-official way that the Seaboard might run the passenger fare down to \$10 for the round trip Atlanta to Norfolk and return every day in the week. This appears to depend on whether the other roads meet the cut.

A radical cut in passenger fares may hurt roads outside the south. It is said that a reduction of the fare from Memphis to Washington by 50 cents would cost the Pennsylvania railroad \$500,000 a year, leaving a slight margin for the road.

The announcement of the 2 cent a mile rate for 2,000 mile books is significant, coming today, for the state railroad commission of Georgia takes up today the petition of the Travelers' Protective Association for a rate of 2 cents a mile. It was understood that the passenger officials were opposed to granting the request on the ground that they could not afford to do it. This action by the Seaboard appears to be playing right into the hands of the traveling men, and it will hardly be relished by the other roads of the south.

To some of the large commercial houses in Atlanta which travel from ten to twenty miles a day, reduced rates will mean a considerable saving in the course of a year.

Special Rates.

Commissioner Richardson issued a circular yesterday announcing a rate of 2 cents a mile for the national meeting of the colored Baptists at St. Louis September 16th to 20th.

Rates have also been announced on the certificate plan for the populist congressional convention, at Birmingham, Ala., September 24 to 28; the Auburn Association of Baptist Association, Auburn, Ala., September 24 to 28; the National Association of Old Farmers, at Raleigh, N. C., September 24 to 28; the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Richmond, September 23; Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Georgia, Macon, October 20 to 26th.

Heavy Coal Shipments.

Tennessee coal is moving rapidly now. Knoxville received 279 carloads on Saturday. The Tribune says if the trains had been on end they would have reached the mines, and the coal would have been hauled heavily. The railroad men say that last month's coal traffic was heavier than in any August for eight years. January and February are the best months of the year for coal traffic.

Coal dealers say that perhaps the heavy movement is due to the present cheap prices.

It will be remembered that this time last year (when sales were one-third less) there was a rate agreement among dealers to sell coal at 10 cents per ton. This year it is selling at its own price, and so coal is from 20 to 40 cents per ton cheaper.

K. P.'S DISCUSS GRIM MATTERS.

Resolutions To Prevent Payment of Benefits to Families of Suicides.

Cleveland, O., August 31.—At the morning session of the grand jury of the city of Cleveland, the grand jury considered the case of a man who had committed suicide. The grand jury decided that the man's family should not be paid the benefits of the life insurance policy which he had taken out.

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ESTABLISHED 1870 LENS GRINDING OPTICISTS PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

HANKS OPTICIAN

12 Whitehall St. ATLANTA, GA.

SPECIAL STYLES OF SPECTACLES

EYE GLASSES MADE TO ORDER.

PREPARING TO VOTE

Bibb County Registration Books Await the Citizens.

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD BOOKED

Walter Hill's Return Awaited by His Friends—Paving Board Proof Has Been Submitted.

Macon, Ga., August 31.—(Special).—On the night of September 17th the registration books for the state election will close. The Bibb democracy is expected to register heavily between now and then. At the present time the registration amounts to 4,448, of which 3,187 are white and 1,261 are colored. Since the democratic primary on June 6th last, only 49 whites have registered. In the registration of 3,448 it is impossible to tell how many will vote for Atkinson and how many for Wright, but experienced political judges say that in the registration on the 17th the whites will vote a majority from 1,500 to 2,000. The total number of polls in the county is 10,352, divided as follows: Whites, 5,888; colored, 4,464.

Will He Accept?

Walter B. Hill is expected to reach Macon tomorrow from Clarksville, Ga., where he has been visiting his family, who are spending the summer there, since the meeting of the bar association at Savannah. Mr. Hill is expected to arrive in Macon on the 17th. It is expected that he will be asked to accept the nomination for state senator conferred upon him by the first convention of the twenty-second senatorial district. The populists are very hopeful that Mr. Hill will consent to accept the nomination. Mr. Hill has not yet decided whether he will accept the nomination. The impression exists with many who are not populists that Mr. Hill will not accept the nomination.

Paving Bonds.

The proof of the new 4½ city of Macon paving bonds has been received by the mayor from the printer and the proof has been given to the city attorney. The bonds will be printed on the 17th. The bonds will be printed on the 17th. The bonds will be printed on the 17th.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year... \$3.00
The Daily (without Sunday) per year... \$2.00
The Sunday Edition (20 to 25 pages)... 1.00
The Weekly... 1.00
Postage paid to all addresses.
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We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

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CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 132 Vine St.
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CHICAGO—J. O. News Company, 21 Adams Street.
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HOUSTON—T. H. Houston Bros.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

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NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., September 1, 1896.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

The Daily and Sunday Constitution will be sent to any address until November 15, 1896.

The State Election.
Brimful of excitement because of the rival candidacy of Hon. W. Y. Atkinson and Seaborn Wright for the governorship, which will take place in October.

The State Legislature.
Will meet in October for the election of a United States senator and the consideration of the convict lease question.

The National Election.
With Bryan and McKinley leading the hosts for the mastery, will take place on the 2d of November.

This Special Offer.
Of The Constitution for only one dollar will cover the entire period in which all these events occur. All orders must be accompanied by the cash. Address THE CONSTITUTION PUBL. CO., Atlanta, Ga.

It Is All Humbuggery!
We find the following remarkable contribution to public information in the editorial columns of The New York Herald of Sunday:

There is something peculiar about the weekly bank statement issued yesterday.

It reflects a reduction of only two millions in the cash holdings of the associated banks during the week, whereas more than six millions were sent west and south by express and about two and a half millions went into the sub-treasury.

The gold which arrived came too late in the week to be reflected in the statement. Or on receipt of cable messages that gold is on the way and insured is it counted in the items of "specie" and "deposits" just as if it were already in the bank vaults?

At any rate, the statement is a humbug. It is made up by adding together the daily balances for the week and dividing the total by six. The quotient is the weekly statement issued from the clearing house of the week and the actual condition on Friday evening, were published, then depositors and the public could gain an idea of the actual condition. But, then, perhaps they would know too much.

It is impossible to know how far the home readers of the metropolitan press have been fooled by recent transactions, but the people of the country are not in the least danger of being deceived by the manipulations of the gold syndicate.

The whole business is a humbug, and the people know it.

The pretense of fright when the gold reserve falls below the \$100,000,000 mark is sheer humbuggery. The reserve itself is a humbug of huge proportions, being outside the law, and every effort to maintain it is in the nature of humbuggery.

The treasury statements are stupendous humbugs and represent, in their essence, an effort to fool the people.

The fear of a "silver basis" is humbug, and all the talk about "sound money" is humbuggery, pure and simple.

But the biggest humbug of all is the furnishing of gold to the treasury in exchange for greenbacks by the very men who have heretofore declared it to be a physical impossibility to aid the treasury unless they were paid a high premium in the shape of bonds.

It seems little short of providential that the gold syndicate should be induced to demonstrate to the American people in the midst of a political campaign the now indisputable fact that every dollar of bonds issued in response to the syndicate's extortionate demands was sheer robbery of the taxpayers of the country.

The international bankers have demonstrated in full view of the public that if it had not been their intention to bleed and rob the American people, they could have prevented the issue of bonds.

They have demonstrated that, with the aid of their European copartners, they can manipulate the rates of foreign exchange of gold to this country just as they caused its artificial outflow. The gold syndicate has already demonstrated that power when it had charge of the treasury, from February to October, 1895; but just at present the people are getting the benefit of this invaluable object lesson on a grand scale.

Will the honest voters of the country

profit by the lesson? Will they support the humbug party that has indorsed the humbug gold standard and that is prepared to place the interests of the country more completely at the mercy of the financial fakirs and humbugs who juggle with figures to fool the people.

The answer to this question is that the prospects of an overwhelming democratic victory have never been brighter since the party organized.

A Malicious Circular.

Dismayed by the popularity which Mr. Bryan has developed since leaving home, several weeks ago, the republicans are beginning to realize that if McKinley is elected in November, it must be by other than fair means.

Never in American politics has a candidate for the high office of president of the United States received such a continuous ovation as the one which has marked Mr. Bryan's tour of the eastern states. At the same time, it may be affirmed with equal confidence that never before has the republican party resorted to such corrupt and desperate methods for resisting the will of the people.

To cite a particular instance, the republican central committee of Nebraska, with headquarters at Lincoln, has recently issued a circular letter to the school teachers of that state which not only falsifies the issues of the pending campaign but which, stripped of its artificial disguise, is nothing more or less than a base appeal to sectional prejudice.

With such a remote feeling as this, the issues of the present campaign have absolutely nothing to do, and any resort to such a vile method of securing votes is not only inspired by corrupt political ethics but merits the application of no less a term than contemptible.

Like its diabolical prototype in the garden of Eden, the circular begins by flattering the teachers of the state for the good work which they have done and by gently reminding them of the fact that "the school teachers of the land are the real arbiters of the nation's destiny."

With this auspicious beginning, the circular proceeds in the most artful manner to array the teachers of the state against free coinage. "Unhappily," observes the author of this remarkable document, "the teachers are not too well paid. This arises from the fact that the money paid them is raised by taxation. The democratic and populist parties are now engaged in a desperate effort to place this country on a silver basis, which would give our dollar the purchasing power of 73 cents. Should this effort prevail, your wages would be worth about half what they now are, and in order to receive your present wages it would be necessary to double the taxes on the school district."

As vile a fabrication as is the above argument, the one which immediately follows is still more reprehensible. In this connection, the language of the circular reads as follows:

Ordinarily the school teachers are republicans. They read history and know that for over a century the democratic states of the south made it a crime punishable by imprisonment to teach the white child to read. The republican party for the school teacher to teach a black man to read.

"They know that the republican states spend two dollars for educational purposes where the democratic states spend one, even on a per capita basis. In the first place, it may be stated in reply to the opening sentence of the above quotation that if it be true that a majority of the school teachers in the country are republicans, the author of the circular does not know it to be a fact, and even if it is a fact, it has nothing whatever to do with the issues which are now pending.

As to the charge which is brought against the south, it is nothing short of a flagrant and deliberate falsehood, and is merely cited for the purpose of stirring up sectional hatred.

Such methods as these instead of doing harm to the cause against which they are directed, only show the weakness of the cause from which they emanate. If the republican party has no better logic than this on which to base their right to govern the republic, it had better retire from business at once and not wait until November, when retirement will perhaps be compulsory.

Nicaragua as an Object Lesson.

Not so many months ago Mr. James Collins, a prominent and successful business man of Atlanta, visited Honduras. On his return, he said that Honduras in that country had changed his views on the money question. He found Honduras enjoying the results of the free coinage of silver, and those results were such that even the wayfarer man could see and appreciate. He found business active and all the people prosperous. The Constitution printed what Mr. Collins said at the time, and called attention to the facts he gave us, emphasizing the position The Constitution holds on the money question.

In further confirmation of the argument that plenty of hard money means business activity and prosperity for all classes, The Cincinnati Enquirer prints a statement from Mr. Frank Field, who is now doing business in Nicaragua and who is visiting his old home.

Mr. Field's testimony is even stronger than that of Mr. Collins, the reason being that he is engaged in business in Nicaragua, while Mr. Collins simply made a brief visit to Honduras. Mr. Collins told what he saw, while Mr. Field told the result of his business experience.

The coinage of silver is so absolutely free in Nicaragua that the miners take the pure silver, melt it into bars, and place the government stamp on certain specified quantities with a hammer. This being the case, those who had an ear to the humbug arguments in favor of so-called "sound" money would naturally expect to find the purchasing power of the silver dollar reduced to the lowest minimum, accompanied by low wages.

But the experience of Mr. Field is all the other way. Wages are higher in Nicaragua and the hours of labor shorter than they are in this country. Where labor is \$1 a day here, it is \$2 and more there. Mr. Field has been five months employed there and he pays them \$4 a day. Men get from \$3 to \$4.50 a day for loading ships with bananas, and

skilled labor commands even higher prices. In the mines the workmen get \$100 a month and everything found.

If the arguments of the gold men were not pure inventions, the purchasing power of the Nicaraguan dollar, on the basis of the good wages paid, would be about one-half that of the United States dollar. Mr. Field emphatically declares that this is not so. A dollar buys just as much, and Mr. Field insists, a great deal more than the dollar here. He wore an English linen suit which would cost \$7 or \$8 in this country. It cost him \$3 in Nicaragua. His English cloth suit, worth \$30 here, cost \$15 in Nicaragua.

There are no poorhouses and no beggars there for the reason that everybody has an opportunity to earn money. The United States dollar commands no premium there, but circulates at par with the Nicaraguan and the Mexican dollar. And there is no premium on gold except at the foreign exchange offices. A gold dollar circulates among the people at par with the silver dollar.

We commend these statements to the consideration of those who maintain that 12½-cent cotton and dollar wheat would bankrupt the farmers; who claim that more money and plenty of it would hurt the country, and who declare that the growth and expansion of all forms of business and industry would depreciate wages.

Friendly Toward Bimetallism.

The Chicago Dispatch, which has heretofore restricted its breezy editorials to the humorous features of the campaign, maintaining a neutral position on the money question and paying its respects with impartial sarcasm first to one side and then the other, is beginning to take a more serious view of the political situation.

In other words, The Dispatch is beginning to distrust the patriots of the Mark Hanna syndicate and to recognize the good work which they have done and by gently reminding them of the fact that "the school teachers of the land are the real arbiters of the nation's destiny."

In a recent editorial The Chicago Dispatch states that whatever may be the merits of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, it cannot be denied that the gold dollar has more than doubled in value since 1873.

Taking up the issue more in detail, The Chicago paper continues:

What constitutes a standard of value? If the gold dollar of today is worth twice as much as it was twenty years ago, is it any longer a dollar? Certainly it has the stamp of the government upon it, but it is not a dollar in the sense of a unit of equal weight would buy quite as much of the necessities of life. The truth seems to be that it is impossible to have a perfect standard of value, and that therefore the next best thing is to approximate it. Gold and silver have been used as money for thousands of years, being valued for use because of their scarcity, their durability and the ease with which they pass from hand to hand. Neither rusts, nor corrodes, and it has been found that the question of silver being so great as to destroy its usefulness as a money metal; and that these two qualities, which are negatively, then can the party be maintained at a ratio of 16 to 1, this country acting independently of other nations?

The Chicago Dispatch is one of the brightest papers in the country and will be a power on the side of bimetallism. From now on its columns will be the service of the people, and contributions on both sides of the money question will be cheerfully published.

Uncle Li as a Humorist.

Humor is a quality that sometimes belongs to diplomacy. It is said that both Richelieu and Talleyrand were fond of a joke, and it is well known that Bismarck has a certain grim humor that is not unattractive. Within the last few months the greatest practical joke of the century has been played on the British government by old man Kruger, president of the Transvaal republic.

This being true, why shouldn't Uncle Li have indulged in his little joke in greeting President Cleveland? At his right to govern the republic, it had better retire from business at once and not wait until November, when retirement will perhaps be compulsory.

The remarks that Uncle Li made to Mr. Cleveland were translated by an official interpreter. Among other things, he said, with great solemnity, that "both the interior administrations and the exterior relations of this great republic are in a state of prosperity."

In keeping his face straight while he said this, Uncle Li shows that he is as great as that Artemus Ward or Mark Twain. Like all true humorists, Uncle Li would scorn to grin at his own fun, and so the formal ceremony went on with no suspicion on the part of Mr. Cleveland that Uncle Li was laughing loudly in his sleeve.

As a matter of fact, he got off the biggest joke of the season, and the fact that the New York papers failed to see it shows that the editors are not as clever as they used to be when Mr. Dana was an anarchist and Manton Marble was wallowing the dictionary.

Only a genuine humorist could stand flatfooted and accuse this country of "interior prosperity" under Mr. Cleveland's present administration.

Our Battle Swan.

The Brooklyn is the latest addition to the United States navy.

Only a few days ago the handsome war cruiser made her trial trip and acquitted herself in a manner which not only secured a large bonus for the men who built her but even surprised the government officers by attaining a higher rate of speed than that stipulated in the contract with the builders.

Though a companion to the cruiser New York, the Brooklyn is a much more rapid traveler. Indeed its rate of speed entitles it to be known as "the battle swan of the American navy."

That her civic virtues will be so handsomely commemorated.

The price which the builders will receive for their work is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3,100,000. While the figures may sound fabulous to those who are not familiar with the cost of warships, they are nevertheless within the prescribed limits of governmental economy.

Though still behind the marine equipment of European nations, the strength of the American navy is steadily increasing and the day is not far distant when the United States will be able to cope successfully on the water with any nation who may challenge her.

If it is morally wrong to increase prices—that is, to depreciate the dollar—by the independent action of this country, would the participation of Europe make it morally wrong? Will some truly good gold man send us an answer?

The way the republican farmers of New York state are rallying to the Bryan standard would seem to indicate that Senator Hill will have a walkover when he steps out from behind the scenes and takes charge of the campaign.

The gold organs are paralyzed when they are confronted by the real status of the silver dollar in this country. It is not convertible nor redeemable gold at the treasury nor at any bank counter, and yet it remains at par, which shows that the gold arguments are all humbuggery.

Hanna's eastern campaign is made on the theory that if bimetallism is good enough for the west, it ought to be good enough for Jamaica Plain.

Editor Godkin says that our gold imports are on a "genuine commercial basis." This is putting the truth with great delicacy. It is a genuine partnership arrangement between the gold syndicate on this side and the gold syndicate in London.

Hanna is making great complaint about the slow contributions. The multi-millionaires all inform him in public that there is a monetary stringency. But when Hanna takes them behind the door, his ears have to get out of the way to let his mouth expand into one of those sunny western smiles that are so becoming to the complexion of his Kentucky colored nose.

Maybe it is the silver agitation that is making speculative stocks strong.

PLOT TO CARRY FLORIDA.

Secretary Carlisle Is Doing What He Can To Aid the Scheme.

From The New York Journal.
Secretary Carlisle makes a lame denial that he ordered the government deposits removed from the National Bank of Florida at Jacksonville because its president, John H. Stockton, is a silver man. The charge is repeated with emphasis by the further revelations are coming which forecast a national scandal. Not only did Secretary Carlisle order the funds removed to the First National Bank of Tampa because of Mr. Stockton's attitude on the silver question, but the removal was ordered, it is asserted, with the knowledge and approval of President Cleveland. Moreover, it is part and parcel of a conspiracy to throw the state of Florida to McKinley.

The principals in the scheme to defeat the election of Bryan electors in Florida are Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, a heavy owner of Florida real estate, hotels and railroads, and Henry B. Plant, head of the Southern Express company, owner of the Plant line of steamships and head of the Plant railway system. These two men control Florida's representatives in congress. Cooper is an attorney for Flagler, and Sparkman is an attorney for Plant. Together with the numerous federal officials in Florida they have been working to secure the defeat of Senator Carlisle in order that a gold standard may be elected.

One of the first steps in their programme was to start a daily paper in Jacksonville—The Florida Citizen—in order to break down The Florida Times-Union, a paper friendly to Senator Carlisle. Seeing that The Times-Union held out, the Flagler-Plant combine changed their policy, and finally secured control of The Times-Union a few weeks ago. This is not generally known, but it is a fact.

Ostensibly both The Citizen and The Times-Union are supporting Bryan and Seawall. The support is of a remarkable character. The Citizen prints a few paragraphs advising the democrats of Florida to support the ticket and prints columns of free silver and denunciation of the gold standard. The Times-Union, which is to be held October 6th, either The Citizen or The Times-Union makes no difference which will abandon Bryan and support the nominees of the Indianapolis convention. By this means the Flagler-Plant combine hopes to split the democratic party in the state and throw the state's electoral vote to McKinley.

To guard against Bryan's receiving the full electoral vote of the state under any circumstances the machine which is manipulating things secured the nomination of the gold democrats on the electoral ticket. These two men, if elected, it is alleged, will vote for McKinley.

To carry out their ends every scheme is resorted to. President Stockton's vigorous work at the time of the democratic state convention prevented its being captured bodily by the Flagler-Plant gold wing of the democracy. Vengeance was at once declared against him, and Secretary Carlisle has acted so as to satisfy the ends of the Flagler-Plant machine. The Florida one, because Secretary Carlisle had ordered the removal of the principal collections were at Tampa. This excuse is not a good one, because the funds had been removed to the Merchants' National bank, which is also at Jacksonville.

Henry M. Flagler and Henry B. Plant are both republicans and ardent supporters of McKinley and Hobart. Yet, through their agents they are in practical control of the machinery of the democratic party in Florida. Unless the true democracy of Florida throw off the yoke, and are aided in doing so by the national committee, the Flagler-Plant combine and the administration may capture the state of Florida for McKinley.

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JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Welcome to Li!

We welcome to Atlanta (And a Georgia-filled decenter)

Mr. Li
Hung
Chang!

And we wish him to remember

Were at home here in September.

Mr. Chang—
Mr. Li
Hung
Chang!

When the autumn gales are blowing,
All the moonshine stills are flowing.

Mr. Chang—
Mr. Li
Hung
Chang!

And he will not be objective

To a revenue detective.

Mr. Chang—
Mr. Li
Hung
Chang!

He can make a good inspection

Of a Georgia state election.

Mr. Chang—
Mr. Li
Hung
Chang!

And eat a 'possum dinner

With Bill Atkinson, the winner.

Mr. Chang—
Mr. Li
Hung
Chang!

He can hear the voters shrieking

As they listen to the speaking.

Mr. Chang—
Mr. Li
Hung
Chang!

And see the office gunning

For the fellow who is running.

Mr. Chang—
Mr. Li
Hung
Chang!

Then, welcome to Atlanta,

(And a Georgia-filled decenter)

Mr. Chang—
Mr. Li
Hung
Chang!

Here's a rabbit's foot to win you,

And a rattlesnake to pin you.

Mr. Chang—
Mr. Li
Hung
Chang!

Bliss Carman is the best of the "sea poets," but we do not mean by that statement that the rest of the poets are not at sea most of the time.

They have discovered a Georgia editor who owns a gold mine. It is about three hundred miles from the newspaper business, however.

The Dreaming Days.

An' now the weather takes a walk—

September is a hummer!

An' Injun with a tomahawk

Is makin' Injun summer!

They tell of a place in Kentucky where they have had no rain in six months. The people are actually getting an appetite for water there.

A Victim of the Cold Flag.

"That 'ere flag they call the 'cold flag,'

In Atlanta, ain't with shucks!" said the citizen from Billville, as he stuck his jackknife in the dry goods box before the grocery store.

"What's the matter with it?" asked the candidate for corner, as he critically examined a new plug of tobacco.

"Well, hit jest natchally fooled me—that's all! I axed a man what they wuz a-strainin' it out fer, an' he said: 'Cold weather. Hit's cold as blazes up whar that flag is.' That's what he said, an' fool-like, I tuk him at his word!"

"Climbed clean ter the roof er that blamed 'ere flag!" said the fellow, who had climbed to the roof and got right under it.

"You did?"

"That's what! An' what do you reckon come of it?"

"Don't know."

"Why, jest natchally 'tall! I stood thar nigh onto an hour an' a half by the town clock, an' stid' o' bein' cold hit got hotter an' hotter, till the tin shed hurt the soles of my shoes an' the sun made me red-headed! An' when I jest got wore out, an' hauled off from it, hanged of the durned flag wuzn't a-sweatin' an' a-per-sprin', an' had swunk up from the hot weather tell hit wuzn't bigger'n a six-cent cotton ball kercher!"

It appears that Li didn't bring his coffin with him, after all. It is a costly affair, and when he decided on visiting us he shipped it home. He is not taking any extra risks this year.

Nobody has asked Li Hung Chang what he thinks of the laundry business of America, and yet the reporters collared him as soon as he stepped on shore.

F. L. S.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The following card appears in the current issue of The Meriwether Vindicator: "To The Meriwether Vindicator—Mr. Editor: I desire to announce to the public my withdrawal from the popular party and my return to the party of our fathers."

"As we find that we can win in the battle for free coinage against the gold standard; the fight of the tolling masses against trusts and combinations, the contest of state rights against centralization, and the struggle of the people against greed and monopoly, only by and through the democratic national party, and since, likewise in state affairs, there is no principle to work for or reform to be secured that is not best served through the democratic party, therefore, I cannot help or countenance an attack upon Governor Atkinson's able and pure administration by those who only desire to get office and who will charge against the Meriwether Vindicator that which they know to be false. We are proud of Governor Atkinson's and Georgia's honored governor and our ballots will show our approval. Very truly, R. T. D. GOODWIN."

"Oakland, Ga., August 25, 1896."

Of Seab Wright's recent speech in Valdosta a local paper of that city says: "The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. A. Daisher, who also introduced the speaker. Mr. Daisher said Mr. Wright was a prohibitionist and was running on a platform of prohibition, but it was true that he had been nominated by the populists. As the reporter caught it Mr. Daisher thought Mr. Wright was not of the populists, nor for the populists, but was by the populists—that is, nominated by them. Mr. Wright's speech was a curious compound of indelicacy and indelicacy. It was hard to locate where he was at. He co-

Constitution-Democrat (Iowa): James A. Garfield said: "Whoever controls the volume of money of any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce." That is exactly what England is doing for the United States. That Garfield was a citizen of New England. The west is playing poker before the east heard of the game.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: Inasmuch as Tom Watson has been so long in the how does he know that he is a candidate for vice president? Again, how can he accept unless he is notified, and how can he run unless he accepts?

Florida Times-Union: Kentucky has 18,000,000 dollars in silver currency. This ought to keep the next session of the legislature from being a dry one.

Denver Times: Some of the McKinley people, who have made a betting bluff against Bryan, have been "called" by a citizen of New York. The west is playing poker before the east heard of the game.

quitted with the sound money democrats, who composed the greater part of his audience; he praised Cleveland; he said nothing about free silver; he made no exposition of the populist platform, state or national, and did not declare for prohibition. But he did say he favored a dispensary system, one great big bar in each county, and he wanted the state to run it."

Discussing the local option law The Savannah News says:

"The people are being educated all the time in the matter of temperance, and when the majority of the people of a county want prohibition the way to get it is open to them. The local option law has accomplished wonders. By means of it the prohibitionists have secured more than three-fourths of the state. What folly it would be then to abandon a system that has worked so well, and by means of which so much has been accomplished for prohibition."

STILL GOLD IMPORTS

Further Engagements Cause Strength in the Stock Market.

BUSINESS ON A LARGER SCALE

Net Changes Show Advances of 1-2 to 2-8 Per Cent with the Closing Tone Firm.

New York, August 31.—A more confident tone characterized the railway and miscellaneous share speculation, and business was also on a larger scale. The transactions in stocks reached a total of 213,845 in bonds \$5,000. At the opening there was a slight period of hesitancy, cables having reported American securities slightly lower in London. An announcement of the further engagement of \$3,000,000 gold abroad for shipment to New York soon followed about a decided change in sentiment, and the market ruled strong until late in the day. There was extensive covering of shorts throughout, and even commission houses had a little more to do. The great factor at work, however, was the importation of gold, the amount now on the way and the arrivals of last week footing up the large total of \$18,000,000. This, it is expected, will relieve the tension in money, and some operators in consequence were disposed to cover their short contracts and assume risks on the bull side. No clearing house certificates were called for, and from present appearances it is not likely that any will be issued. This is also having its influence with the trading element. The rise in prices ranged from 1/2 to 3/4 per cent, with the late in tobacco, which advanced from 5/8 to 6/8. Manhattan, Sugar, the Grangers, Lake Erie and Western preferred, and Lackawanna gained 1/2 to 3/4 per cent. During the afternoon trading was less active and near the close money jumped to 12 per cent bid. At the same time sterling exchange showed a tendency to strengthen. Actual rates recovering fractionally reduced the profits on gold imports. The result was that some of the smaller bulls on stocks decided to take their profits, and their sales brought about a general reaction of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. At the close, however, the market was firm in tone. Net changes show advances of 1/2 to 3/4 per cent on the day. Louisville and Nashville stock, 25 and 26 of tobacco 15 and 16. In the inactive Illinois Steel fell 1/2 to 3/4, and recovered to 2 3/4. Minnesota Iron dropped 3/4 to 4 and rose to 4 1/4. Lead preferred, advanced 1/2 to 3/4. Metropolitan Traction 3/4 to 5/8. Sugar, which was the most active stock, figured for 45.20 shares. The sales of St. Paul were 25 and 26 of tobacco 15 and 16. Bonds were strong. Total sales were \$35,000.

Money on call active at 6 1/2 per cent; last loan at 5, closing off at 3; prime mercantile paper 8 1/2 per cent.

Star silver 66 1/2. Silver exchange steady with actual business in banks. Bills at \$4.50 and \$4.50 for 60 days and \$4.50 and \$4.50 for 90 days. Commercial bills at \$4.50 and \$4.50.

Government bonds strong. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds higher.

Silver at the board was neglected. London, August 31.—Bar silver 30 1/2. Consols 112 1/2. For money and 1/2 for 3 months. Paris advances quote 3 per cent. Renten 102 francs 60 centimes for the account.

Following are the closing prices:

Am'n Union Oil	100	100	100
Am'n Sugar Refining	100	100	100
Am'n Tobacco	100	100	100
Am'n Cotton	100	100	100
Am'n Oil	100	100	100
Am'n Sugar	100	100	100
Am'n Tobacco	100	100	100
Am'n Cotton	100	100	100
Am'n Oil	100	100	100
Am'n Sugar	100	100	100
Am'n Tobacco	100	100	100
Am'n Cotton	100	100	100
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